Mr. Ralph Miller
Pike Energy Solutions, LLC
10101 Claude Freeman Dr.
Suite 100-W
Charlotte, North Carolina 28262
5/20/2011

RE: Cultural Resources Background Research and Windshield Reconnaissance for the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line.

Dear Mr. Miller,

In February 2011, Brockington and Associates, Inc. contracted with Pike Energy Solutions, LLC to conduct a cultural resources literature review and an architectural windshield reconnaissance for the proposed VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line located in Fairfield and Richland Counties, South Carolina. For the purposes of the literature review and windshield reconnaissance, a 96.278 square mile "Study Area" was delineated. This Study Area extended outward 1.2 miles on either side of the centerline of the SCE&G right-of-way (existing and proposed). The Study Area includes two possible route options for the Blythewood-Killian segment of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line. Option 1 is a newly sited and surveyed route, approximately 5.72 miles in length; Option 2 follows an existing SCE&G right-of-way and is approximately 5.75 miles long. The research results outlined in this letter report provide information for planning purposes only and are not meant to serve as compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or other state and/or federal legislation.

Once the transmission routes have been selected and the pole locations identified, a viewshed analysis of the associated structures will help in the development of a targeted visual Area of Potential Effect for any above-ground structures. A Section 106-compliant Phase I survey will then allow for full determinations of eligibility for those structures that lay within the lines' viewshed.

Literature Review, Architecture

We conducted a literature review for the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line Study Area to determine if any properties or sites had been recorded within the proposed project area. This research included a review of all previously recorded architectural resources located within the study area boundary on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia. The data, digitized on computer, include:

1. All aboveground resources recorded after 1989, including their NRHP eligibility;
2. All cultural resources studies conducted since 1989;
3. All archaeological sites, structures, and districts that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

We also conducted a search of the SCDAH Finding Aid. The Finding Aid is an electronic document that lists all cultural resources projects that have occurred in a given county. We reviewed the document for studies that took place before 1990. There are a few pre-1990 aboveground resources surveys each of the Study Area counties. However, the data contained in

these early studies were not collected using current survey methods and standards. Furthermore, the surveys are not comprehensive or reliable because the condition of many of the buildings surveyed likely has changed and many buildings not surveyed at that time because of age may now meet the minimum 50-year age requirement for survey. Structures recorded during these surveys were rarely assessed for NRHP eligibility and followed by a formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) by the SCDAH. We did not attempt to include in the GIS database every structure surveyed prior to 1990. Structures and districts that were recorded prior to 1990 and that are listed on the NRHP would be included in our data.

The VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line Study Area encompasses approximately 96.27 square miles within Fairfield and Richland Counties, South Carolina. According to Archsite, there are 53 previously recorded aboveground resources within the study area. SCDAH classifies the resources as follows: 36 are not eligible for the NRHP, 2 are eligible for the NRHP, 15 (including 2 historic districts) are listed on the NRHP. There are no National Historic Landmarks (NHL) architectural properties within the study area. Where possible, eligible, or potentially eligible NRHP properties should be avoided and visual effects evaluated during project planning.

Literature Review, Archaeology

We conducted our archaeological site search using Archsite, South Carolina's online cultural resources GIS database. The Archsite database provides information on cultural resources surveys as well as previously recorded archaeological sites. For the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line Study Area, there are 103 previously recorded archaeological sites within the study area. Of the 103 previously recorded sites, 3 have been determined eligible for the NRHP, 7 are potentially eligible for NRHP listing, 68 are identified as not eligible or probably not eligible for the NRHP, and 25 are unassessed or have undetermined eligibility classifications. Eligible and potentially eligible sites should be avoided for any direct (physical) impacts during project planning. In addition, the 103 archaeological sites include 3 cemeteries. While cemeteries are not typically considered to be NRHP eligible, they are afforded protection from direct disturbances by local ordinances and South Carolina state law.

Windshield Reconnaissance

In April and May 2011, project historians conducted a windshield reconnaissance of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line Study Area. As outlined in National Register Bulletin #24, a windshield reconnaissance-level survey is useful in ascertaining "a general picture of the distribution of different types and styles [of architectural resources], and of the character of different neighborhoods" (Parker 1985:35-36). Windshield surveys are also useful for making *preliminary* assessments of eligibility based on the architectural integrity of properties, but not in ascertaining the historical associations a property might possess.

The VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line Study Area begins at the VC Summer Nuclear Plant in Fairfield County and terminates at a substation near Killian in Richland County. Much of the study area was traditionally used for agriculture, which continues in some of the more remote areas. Additional areas in the northern reaches of the corridor have been subjected to logging. The southern end of the Study Area is characterized by suburban development of the City of Columbia. Of note, the proposed line crosses the southern portions of the town of Winnsboro and also traverses near the community of Blythewood. The Study Area has a variety of

architectural types and styles. In the northern and western portions of the corridor, there are a number of residential buildings constructed of granite or stone. This appears to have been a local building material associated with a nearby quarry. We paid particular attention to resources constructed of these materials because they may have local significance.

The southern and eastern portions of the corridor are primarily early-mid twentieth century residences, with some residential neighborhoods or districts. For this project, we did not attempt to document each building in large areas, such as Winnsboro or Blythewood. However, we do believe after the windshield survey that there may be several potential residential or commercial historic districts within the City of Winnsboro. For the purposes of this windshield survey, we did not attempt to place boundaries around these potential districts, but we did outline a larger holistic boundary around Winnsboro which would contain multiple, possibly contiguous, individual districts The community of Blythewood also has a collection of previously recorded resources that may constitute a possible historic district. North of Blythewood, there is an additional district area comprised of mid-twentieth housing. Finally, south of Blythewood, there is a linear area along North Davis Street with a collection of mid-twentieth century residences and a motor court which represents a possible district.

The VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line reconnaissance consisted of a vehicular inspection of architectural resources visible from all publicly accessible roads within the 96-square mile study area. It is important to note that topographic and aerial maps often indicate properties located along private roads as well as abandoned and existing field roads. If a previously recorded property is found to be inaccessible, we reference current aerials to determine whether a building is extant. The purpose of our windshield reconnaissance was to:

1. Evaluate all previously recorded architectural resources (if any);
2. Locate architectural resources not previously recorded and that appear to meet the minimum fifty year age requirement for the NRHP, and
3. Identify potentially eligible NRHP properties.

The Literature Review revealed a total of 53 previously recorded above–ground structures in the Study Area (51 individual properties and 2 districts). These structures are indicated by both point data and polygons in the associated GIS data set. One previously recorded property appears to have been demolished; this is noted in our data set. In addition, four other previously recorded resources determined not eligible for the NRHP by SCDAH do appear to retain their architectural integrity, and after inspection our historians believe these resources may be potentially eligible for the NRHP. These evaluations are noted in the GIS data set. Whenever possible, it is recommended that NRHP listed, NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible properties should be avoided and visual effects evaluated during project planning.

During the windshield reconnaissance, we also recorded an additional 53 resources (49 properties and 4 districts) that appear to retain sufficient architectural integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. We observed numerous other properties that appear to be 50 years old (thus, meeting the minimal standard for NRHP eligibility consideration) distributed throughout the study area; these are properties that would be recorded by an architectural historian during a standard Section 106 survey. Due to significant alterations or modifications, these properties

appear to have lost their architectural integrity and may not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. However, these properties might possess historical significance which could only be determined through archival research such as would be required for a Section 106 cultural resources survey. We did not attempt to plot each of these resources in our GIS dataset. Where possible, those properties considered potentially eligible for the NRHP should be avoided and visual effects considered during project planning. For the VCS1-Killian 230kV project, we recommend that once pole locations and any associated transmission line structures are located, that a viewshed analysis be conducted. This would provide a targeted visual Area of Potential Effect for a Phase 1 architectural survey for full Section 106 compliance. A Phase 1 architectural survey would afford a more intensive structures analysis and the development of sufficient information to solicit eligibility determinations from SCDAH.

The Comprehensive Resource Map (Figure 1) provided below details the findings from both the literature review and windshield reconnaissance. The projection used to develop the map and shapefiles was NAD 1927 UTM Zone 17.

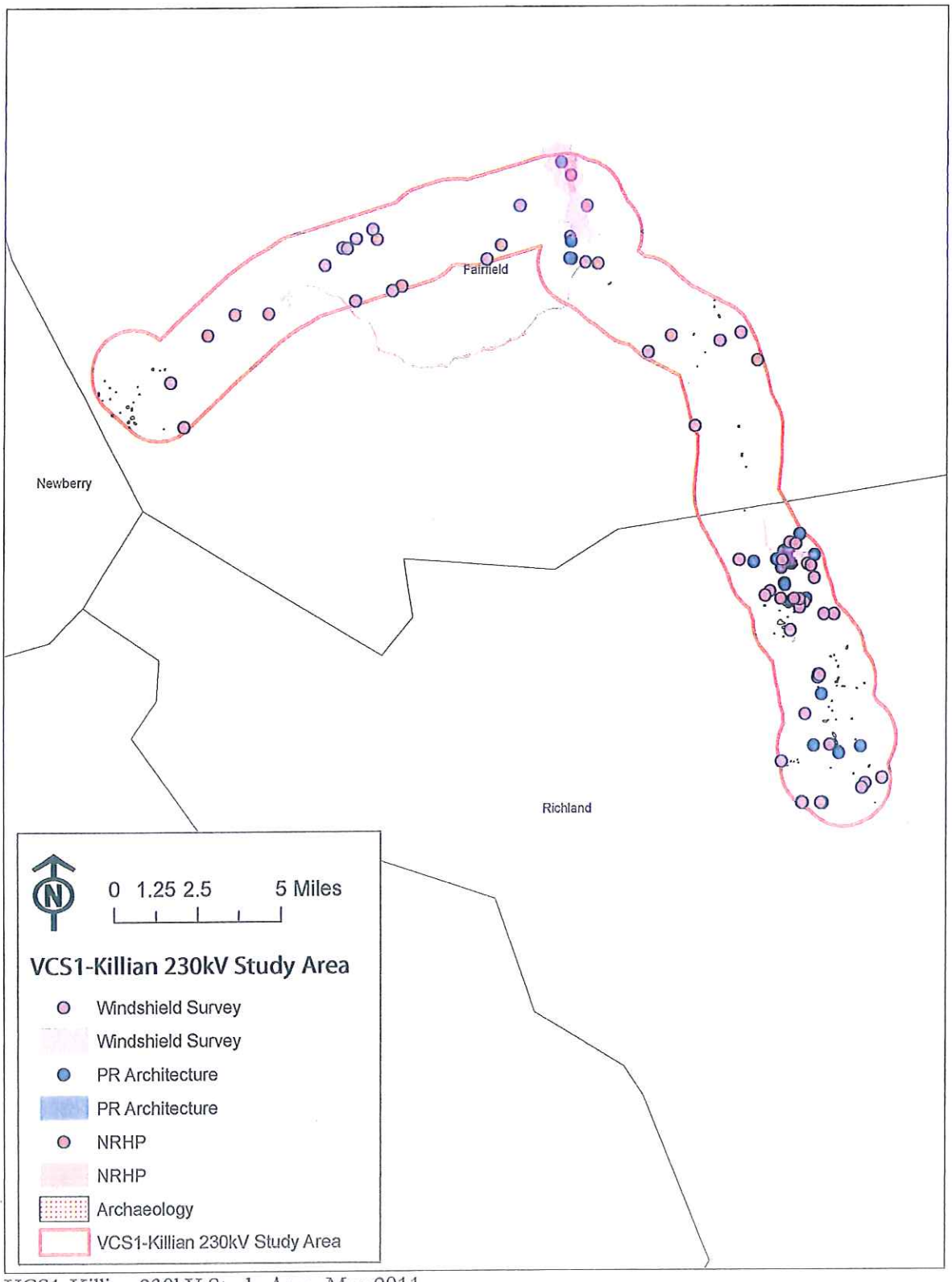
Should you have any questions regarding the GIS data or require any additional information on a particular property, please do not hesitate to send me an email (patriciastallings@brockington.org) or call (678) 638-4126.

With Best Regards,

F. Patricia Stallings
Senior Historian

References

Parker, Patricia L.
1985 *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning.* National Register Bulletin #24. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.



VCS1-Killian 230kV Study Area, May 2011.